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§ 218. *Drosera longifolia*, L.—In comparing *D. longifolia*, L., collected in Germany with *D. longifolia*, L., described in U. S. Manuals, I get somewhat confused. What these call *D. longifolia*, L., is *Drosera intermedia*, Hayne (*D. longifolia*, Smith), of German botanists. The *D. longifolia*, L., of German Manuals (*D. anglica*, Huds.) has a scape from 5 to 8 inches high, erect (that of *D. intermedia* is ascending), twice as long as the lanceolate, wedge-shaped leaves. The whole plant, not uncommon in marshes of Europe, is more robust, has larger flowers than *D. intermedia*, Hayne, and stands in aspect between this and *D. rotundifolia*. On sending a specimen of *D. longifolia*, L., collected in Germany to our leading botanist, Professor A. Gray, of Cambridge, and asking for information, I received the following answer :

"In Torr. & Gray's Flora and my Manual the old English view was adopted. We are now taking the German view as on the whole best, and have done it in Bot. Californ. We well know the species. The question related to the names they should bear, Linnæus having mixed them."

Having not at hand the Species Plantarum of Linnæus, I would only remark that the name of Linn. for the *D. longifolia* of U. S. Manuals is a very bad one. The true *D. longifolia*, L., of Europe has not yet been found in this country. The name *D. longifolia*, L., must, therefore, be changed into *D. intermedia*, Hayne, (*D. longifolia*, Smith.) I will send *D. longifolia*, L., of Europe, to any one sending me *D. linearis*, Goldie, *D. brevifolia*, Pursh., *D. capillaris*, Poir.

J. H. WIBE.

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§ 219. Publications.—I. *American Journal of Science and Arts*, Jan.—Mch: Dr. Gray notices at some length Darwin's "Different Forms of Flowers." Mr. Darwin adopts the term *heterostyled*, but Dr. Gray still insists on the greater fitness of his term *heterogone* or *heterogonous*, which indicates that the difference is in the stamens and pistils, and avoids the erroneous implication that the style is only or mainly concerned. He thinks that in systematic botany, we shall hereafter write, *Flores hermaphroditi*, *heterogoni*, *monoeci*, *dioeci*, *gyno-dioeci*, *polygami*, as the case may be. To the list of cleistogamous flowers, founded on Kuhn's list, are added in this notice Mr. Pringle's recent discoveries of this character in *Dalibarda repens*, *Danthonia spicata*, *Vilfa* and other grasses. Dr. Gray diminishes the list of genera, reducing *Ruellia*, *Dipteracanthus* and *Cryphiacanthus* to one genus, but leaves the cleistogamic character of *Lechea* unquestioned; but who has observed it? In a "Supplementary Note" in the Mch. No., *Gentiana Andrewsei* is again discussed in reply to Mr. Meehan's note, BULLETIN, § 198, and Mr. Meehan's observations on *Linum perenne* from Colorado are thought to show that this *L. Lewisii*, Pursh, is after all a distinct species. Another notice of special interest relates to Parkman's *Hybridization of Lilies*, in the Bulletin of the Bussey Institution, Vol. II., No. 15. Mr. Parkman finds after a series of very careful experiments, that in the genus *Lilium* the hybrid offspring, in 40 out of 50 cases, takes almost all its traits from the female parent, and in